

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



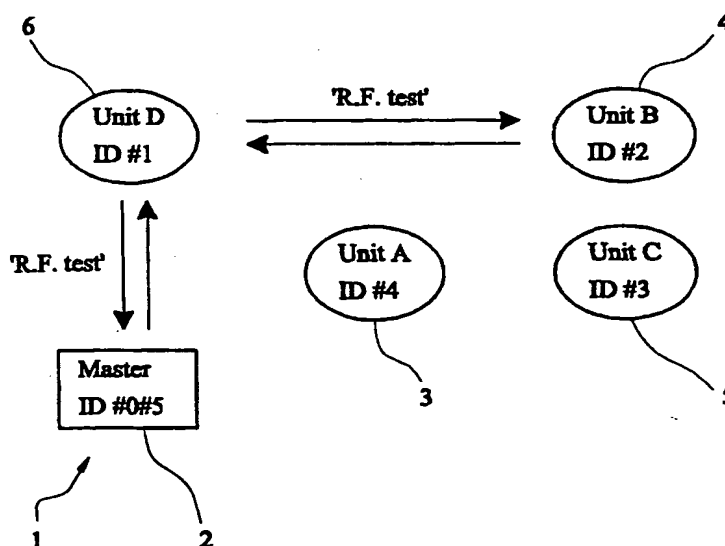
(43) International Publication Date
1 March 2001 (01.03.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 01/15112 A1

- (51) International Patent Classification⁷: **G08B 25/10,** Edmund [GB/GB]; 38 Broadway, Blyth, Northumberland
H04L 12/28 NE24 2PP (GB).
- (21) International Application Number: PCT/GB00/02777 (74) Agent: VINSOME, Rex, Martin; Urquhart-Dykes &
Lord, St. Nicholas Chambers, Amen Corner, Newcastle
(22) International Filing Date: 19 July 2000 (19.07.2000) Upon Tyne NE1 1PE (GB).
- (25) Filing Language: English (81) Designated States (*national*): AU, CA, JP, US.
- (26) Publication Language: English (84) Designated States (*regional*): European patent (AT, BE,
CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC,
(30) Priority Data: 9920015.6 25 August 1999 (25.08.1999) GB NL, PT, SE).
- (71) Applicant (*for all designated States except US*): **Published:**
CEDARDELL LIMITED [GB/GB]; Warden's End, — *With international search report.*
Low Warden, Hexham, Northumberland NE46 4DN (GB).
- (72) Inventor; and
(75) Inventor/Applicant (*for US only*): **TODD, Robert,** *For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guid-
ance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the begin-
ning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*

(54) Title: AUTOMATIC INSTALLATION PROCESS FOR WIRELESS COMMUNICATION SYSTEM



(57) Abstract: A method of inserting a communications module (6) into a wireless communication system (1) comprising at least one control module (2) and a plurality of communications modules (3, 4, 5) is disclosed. The system (1) is adapted to transmit messages either directly or indirectly between modules and each module is adapted to receive a wireless message and transmit a wireless message to a further communications module or to a control module. The communications module (6) is inserted into the system (1) and transmits a first signal in a set-up mode. If the first signal is detected by at least one pair of modules (2, 3, 4, 5), the communications module (6), by means of a signal from a control module (2), is installed to communicate directly with the two modules of at least one pair of modules.

-1-

AUTOMATIC INSTALLATION PROCESS FOR WIRELESS COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

The present invention relates to a method of inserting communications modules into a wireless communication system having at least one control module and a plurality of communications modules, wherein the system transmits wireless either directly or indirectly between pairs of said modules. The invention relates particularly, but not exclusively, to a method of inserting communications modules into a system in which a high degree of reliability is required, such as in a security or fire alarm system.

Wireless communications systems are known in which one or more control modules transmit wireless messages around the system, either directly or indirectly, via successive radio frequency communications modules, each of which is designed to receive a message and transmit the message onwards in the system and is allocated a predetermined position in the order of message transmission. This enables wireless messages to be relayed across relatively large distances without the need for high powered transmitters, which in certain countries are subject to fairly stringent licensing requirements.

Known communications systems of this type suffer from the drawback that if one of the communications modules is moved, reliability of signal transmission paths around the system can no longer be relied upon, or the communications modules must be re-configured, which is a considerably time consuming process. Also, if a new communications module is inserted into the system, it is a fairly laborious process to re-configure the other units in the system (i.e. re-allocate their positions in the order of message transmission) in order to take account of the new unit. In particular, in broadcast systems it is usually necessary to program into the new unit system numbers, unit numbers, type identifiers and so on. The programming of

-2-

these parameters is relatively difficult for untrained personnel, thus increasing the cost and difficulty of operating the system. These numbers are sometimes inserted by means of software, but most often by means of a series of switches (of which there are usually 8 or 16), each of which needs to be set in one of two positions by personnel. This clearly makes setting up the system more labour intensive and therefore increases its cost.

Preferred embodiments of the present invention seek to overcome the above disadvantages of the prior art.

According to an aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of inserting a communications module into a wireless communication system comprising at least one control module and a plurality of communications modules, wherein the system is adapted to transmit messages either directly or indirectly between modules and each said module is adapted to receive a wireless message and transmit said message to a further communications module or to a said control module and is programmed with a respective address identifying modules with which it communicates messages directly when in a communication mode, the method comprising:

- i) causing a said communications module to be inserted into the system to transmit a first signal in a set-up mode; and
- (ii) if said first signal is detected by at least one pair of modules, causing said module by means of a signal from at least one said control module to be installed to communicate directly with the two modules of at least one said pair in said communication mode.

This provides the advantage that the system can be automatically configured as each module is added to the system in such a way that reliability of communication links is

-3-

maximised. In addition, the advantage is provided that difficult procedures such as programming in system numbers and the like are avoided as this can be carried out automatically by the system of the invention.

In a preferred embodiment, the step of the step of causing said communications module to be inserted to communicate directly with the two modules of at least one said pair comprises updating the address of said modules adapted to transmit messages in the system subsequently to the communications module to be inserted.

In a preferred embodiment, said addresses are consecutively numbered, and said updating step comprises incrementing the numbers of the addresses of said modules adapted to transmit messages in the system subsequently to the communications module to be inserted.

The method may further comprise the step of testing reliability of communications links between said communications module to be inserted and the modules of said pair.

Said step of testing reliability preferably comprises exchanging at least one message between said communications module to be inserted and said modules of said pair.

According to another aspect of the invention, there is provided a method of method of automatically setting up a wireless communication system comprising at least one control module and a plurality of communications modules, wherein the system is adapted to transmit messages either directly or indirectly between modules and each said module is adapted to receive a wireless message and transmit said message to a further communications module or to a said control module and is programmed with a respective address identifying modules with which it communicates messages directly when in a communication mode, the method comprising:

- 4 -

- (i) causing a first communications module to transmit a first signal in a set-up mode;
- (ii) if said first signal is received by at least one said control module, causing said first communications module, by means of a second signal from a said control module which received said first message, to communicate in said communication mode directly with said control module which received said first message;
- (iii) causing a second communications module to transmit a third signal in a set-up mode;
- (iv) if said third signal is detected by said first communications module and said control module which received said first message, causing, by means of a fourth signal from said control module, said second communications module to communicate directly with the first communications module and said control module, and said first communications module to communicate directly with said second communications module, in said communication mode.

The method may further comprise the step of inserting at least one further communications module according to a method as defined above.

The method preferably further comprises the step of testing reliability of communications links between modules intended to communicate directly with each other.

The method may further comprise the step of changing the or each said communications module from said set-up mode to said communications mode by means of a signal from at least one said control module.

This provides the advantage of enabling the system to automatically make itself ready to communicate wireless messages when the communications modules have been inserted.

As an aid to understanding the invention, a preferred embodiment thereof will now be described, by way of example only and not in any limitative sense, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:-

Figure 1 shows a first step in a process embodying the present invention for introducing a first communications module into a wireless communication system;

Figure 2 shows a subsequent step to the step of Figure 1;

Figure 3 shows a subsequent step to the step of Figure 2;

Figure 4 shows a subsequent step to the step of Figure 3;

Figure 5 shows a first step in inserting a second communications module into the system of Figures 1 to 4;

Figure 6 shows a subsequent step to the step of Figure 5;

Figure 7 shows a subsequent step to the step of Figure 6;

Figure 8 shows a subsequent step to the step of Figure 7;

Figure 9 shows the communication system in which the master unit, first unit and second unit are inserted;

Figure 10 shows a first step in inserting a third communications module into the system of Figures 1 to 9;

Figure 11 shows a subsequent step to the step of Figure 10;

-6-

Figure 12 shows an alternative step to the step of Figure 11; and

Figure 13 shows a step in which the radio frequency communications links of the system of Figures 10 to 12 are tested.

Referring to Figure 1, a wireless communication system 1 such as a security system or fire alarm system initially comprises a master unit 2 comprising a control module, and a first communications module 3. The process of installing the communications module 3 in the system 1 is begun by switching the master unit 2 to its auto install mode. The first communications module 3 is then switched on, and the switching on of the communications module 3 automatically causes that module to go into its auto install mode. As a result, the first module 3 transmits a "Hello" message containing information identifying the first module 3.

If the master unit 2 receives the "Hello" signal from the first module 3, it responds with an "Ack" (acknowledgement) message, followed by an "init" (initialisation) message (Figure 2). The initialisation message initialises new communications modules (such as the first module 3) as they are installed in the system to give them a unique ID number reflecting their position in the system (i.e. the other modules in the system with which they exchange messages directly).

All communications modules in the system 1, and the master unit 2, have a unique ID number, but the master unit 2 has an additional ID number, i.e. the master unit 2 has ID numbers #0 and a further number equal to the number of communications modules in the system 1 plus 1. This reflects the fact that the master unit 2 is both the beginning and the end of the chain of communication in the system 1. In the arrangement shown in Figure 2, therefore, assuming that no other

-7-

communications modules 3 are already installed in the system 1, the first module 3 is initialised as ID #1.

As shown in Figure 3, the master unit 2 then tests the reliability of the communication link between itself and the first communication module 3 by repeatedly transmitting a radio frequency message to the first module 3, which is then transmitted back to the master unit 2. In order for the test to be successful, the message must be reliably exchanged a predetermined number of times, or the first module 3 is not installed. If the test is successful, on the other hand, the master unit 2 sends a configuration message (Figure 4) to the first module 3 to configure the function of the unit. If this process is successfully completed, the first module 3 is then installed and the master unit 2 can reliably transmit to and receive messages from the first module 3.

Referring to Figure 5, the second communications module 4 to be installed in the system 1 is then switched on, as a result of which it automatically enters its auto install mode and transmits a "Hello" message, in a manner similar to the first module 3. If the "Hello" message is received by the master unit 2 and the first module 3, the second module 4 is automatically installed in a manner similar to the first module 3 and is initialised with ID #1. This causes the master unit 2 to have ID #0 and ID #3, and the ID of the first module 3 is incremented to ID #2 (Figure 6).

The second module 4 is installed between the master unit 2 and the first module 3 as ID #1 because it is known to be able to communicate directly with these two neighbouring units. The reliability of the radio frequency communications links between the second module 4 and the master unit 2, and between the first module 3 and second module 4 is then tested (Figure 7). If this test is successfully carried out, the master unit 2 configures the second module 4 in a manner similar to the first module 3 as shown in Figure 8, and the system 1 is then as

-8-

shown in Figure 9 in which each of the master unit 2 and communications modules 3,4 can communicate directly with the other two. If, on the other hand, the second module 4 is out of radio range of either the master unit 2 or the first module 3, the "Hello" message is not detected by both the master unit 2 and first module 3, as a result of which the second module 4 is not installed.

Referring now to Figure 10, when a third module 5 to be installed is switched on, it transmits a "Hello" signal in a similar manner to the first 3 and second 4 modules. This "Hello" signal must be heard by two other units 2,3 or 4, or the third module 5 will not be installed. If the "Hello" message is received by the first and second modules 3,4 but not by the master unit 2, the third unit 5 is installed between those modules as ID #2, since it is known that the third module 5 can communicate directly with both of those modules. The master unit 2 and first module 3 then increment their ID numbers. The reliability of the radio frequency communication link between the third module 5 and the first and second modules 3,4 is then carried out, and the third module 5 configured if the test is successful.

Referring now to Figure 11, when a fourth module 6 to be installed is switched on (and therefore automatically enters its auto-install mode), it transmits a "Hello" message which must be received by at least two units having consecutive ID numbers (i.e. two units which can communicate directly with each other), otherwise it will not be installed. For example if the "Hello" message is received by the second module 4 (ID #1) and the first module 3 (ID #3) only, it will not be installed (Figure 11). If, on the other hand, the "Hello" message from the fourth module 6 is received by two units having consecutive ID numbers, it will be installed between these two units, as shown in Figure 12. If more than one pair of units having consecutive ID numbers detects the "Hello" message, the fourth module 6 is installed between the pair of

-9-

consecutively numbered units having the lowest ID numbers. For example, if the "Hello" message is received by the master unit 2 and the first 3 and second 4 communications modules, the fourth module 6 is installed between the master unit 2 and second unit 4 with ID #1.

When the fourth module 6 has been initialised with an ID number, the reliability of the radio frequency communication links to that module 6 is tested in the manner described earlier. When the module 6 has then been configured, it is successfully installed, and additional modules can then be installed in an analogous manner. The system 1 can revert to its communication mode.

It will be appreciated by persons skilled in the art that the above embodiment has been described by way of example only and not in any limitative sense, and that various alterations and modifications are possible without departure from the scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

CLAIMS

1. A method of inserting a communications module into a wireless communication system comprising at least one control module and a plurality of communications modules, wherein the system is adapted to transmit messages either directly or indirectly between modules and each said module is adapted to receive a wireless message and transmit said message to a further communications module or to a said control module and is programmed with a respective address identifying modules with which it communicates messages directly when in a communication mode, the method comprising:

i) causing a said communications module to be inserted into the system to transmit a first signal in a set-up mode; and

(ii) if said first signal is detected by at least one pair of modules, causing said module by means of a signal from at least one said control module to be installed to communicate directly with the two modules of at least one said pair in said communication mode.

2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the step of causing said communications module to be inserted to communicate directly with the two modules of at least one said pair comprises updating the address of said modules adapted to transmit messages in the system subsequently to the communications module to be inserted.

3. A method according to claim 2, wherein said addresses are consecutively numbered, and said updating step comprises incrementing the numbers of the addresses of said modules adapted to transmit messages in the system subsequently to the communications module to be inserted.

4. A method according to any one of the preceding claims,

-11-

further comprising the step of testing reliability of communications links between said communications module to be inserted and the modules of said pair.

5. A method according to claim 4, wherein the step of testing reliability preferably comprises exchanging at least one message between said communications module to be inserted and said modules of said pair.

6. A method of installing a communications module in a wireless communication system comprising at least one control module and a plurality of communications modules, wherein the system is adapted to transmit messages either directly or indirectly between modules and each said module is adapted to receive a wireless message and transmit said message to a further communications module or to a said control module and is programmed with a respective address identifying modules with which it communicates messages directly when in a communication mode, the method substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

7. A method of automatically setting up a wireless communication system comprising at least one control module and a plurality of communications modules, wherein the system is adapted to transmit messages either directly or indirectly between modules and each said module is adapted to receive a wireless message and transmit said message to a further communications module or to a said control module and is programmed with a respective address identifying modules with which it communicates messages directly when in a communication mode, the method comprising:

- (i) causing a first communications module to transmit a first signal in a set-up mode;
- (ii) if said first signal is received by at least one said

-12-

control module, causing said first communications module, by means of a second signal from a said control module which received said first message, to communicate in said communication mode directly with said control module which received said first message;

(iii) causing a second communications module to transmit a third signal in a set-up mode;

(iv) if said third signal is detected by said first communications module and said control module which received said first message, causing, by means of a fourth signal from said control module, said second communications module to communicate directly with the first communications module and said control module, and said first communications module to communicate directly with said second communications module, in said communication mode.

8. A method according to claim 7, further comprising the step of inserting at least one further communications module by means of a method according to any one of claims 1 to 6.

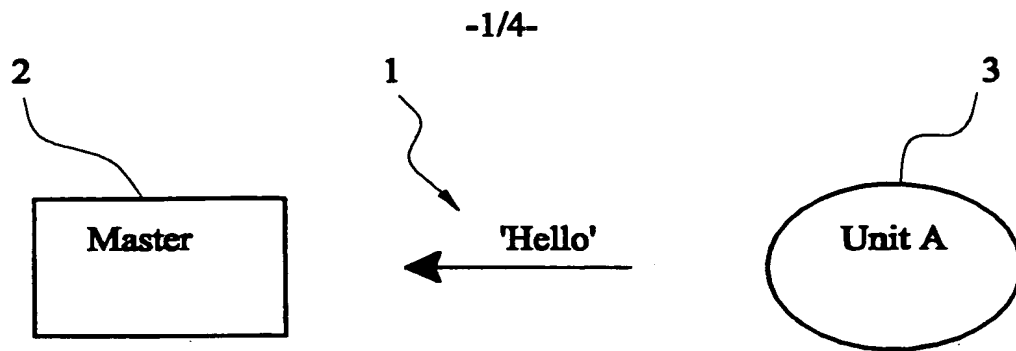
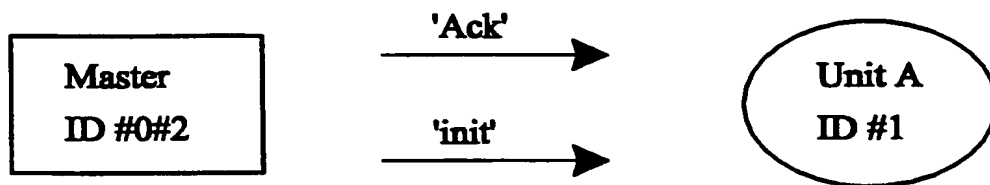
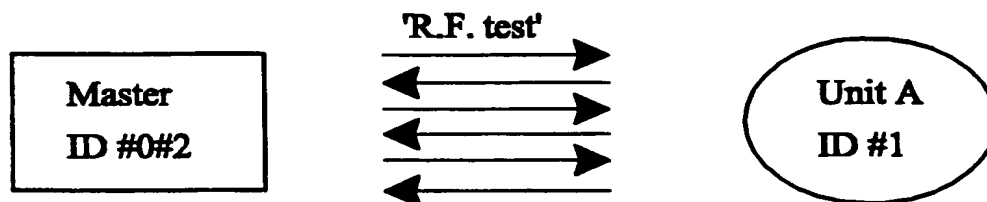
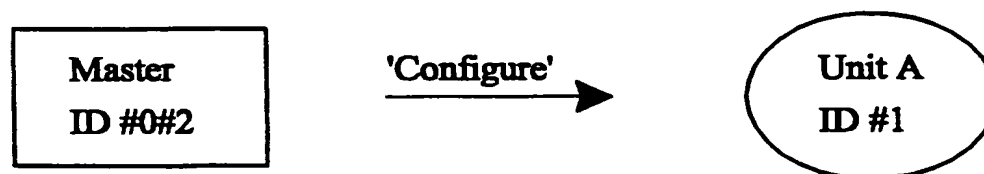
9. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, further comprising the step of testing reliability of communications links between modules intended to communicate directly with each other.

10. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, further comprising the step of changing the or each said communications module from said set-up mode to said communications mode by means of a signal from at least one said control module.

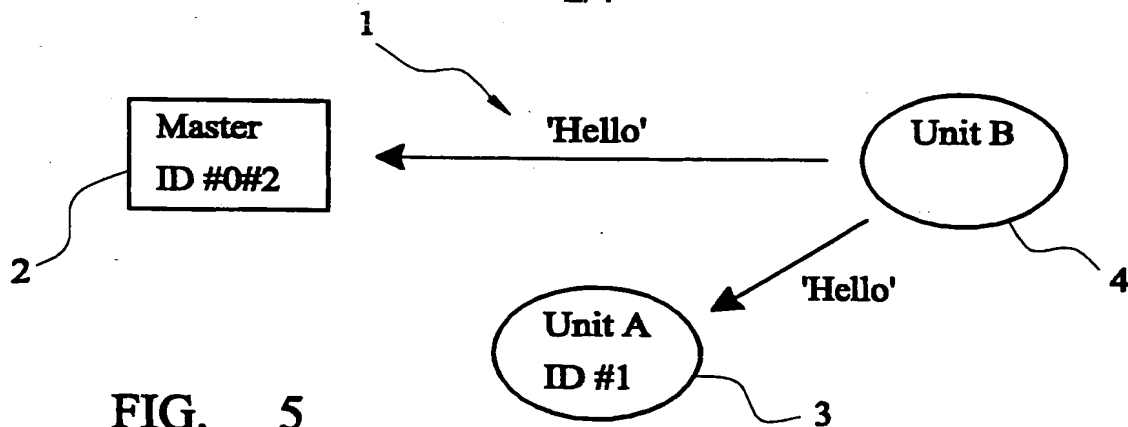
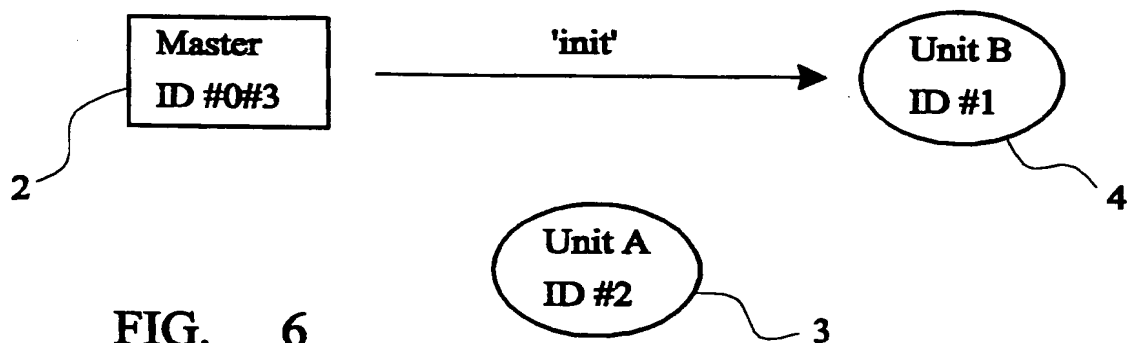
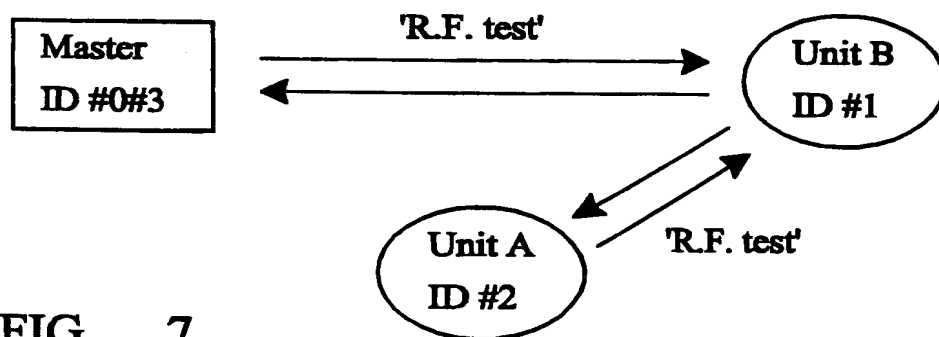
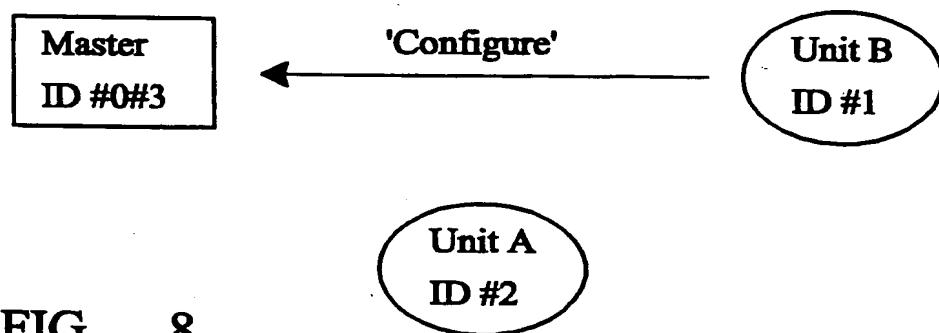
11. A method of automatically setting up a wireless communication system comprising at least one control module adapted to transmit wireless messages via a plurality of

-13-

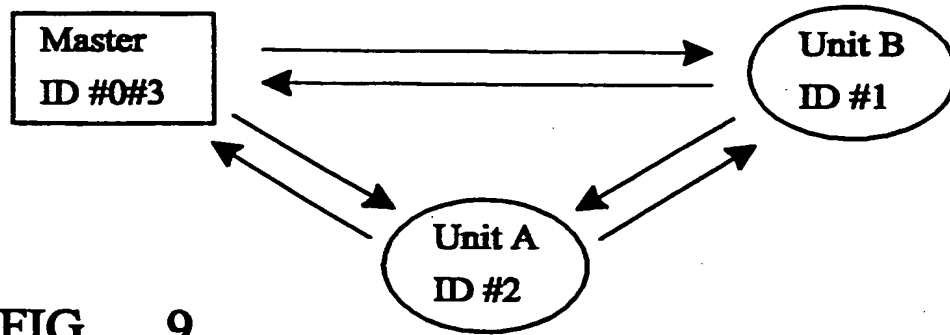
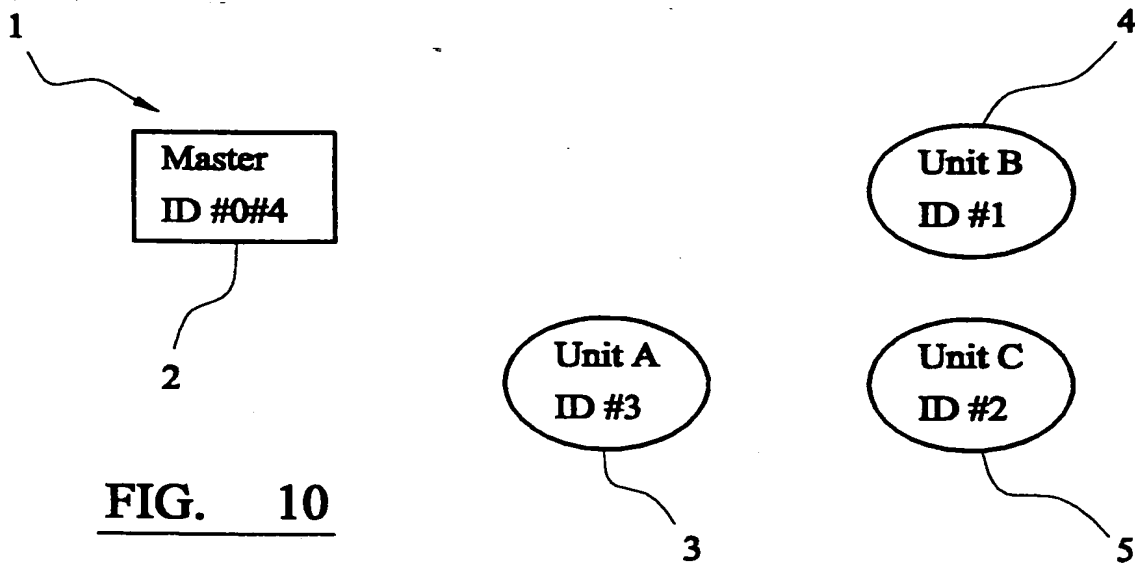
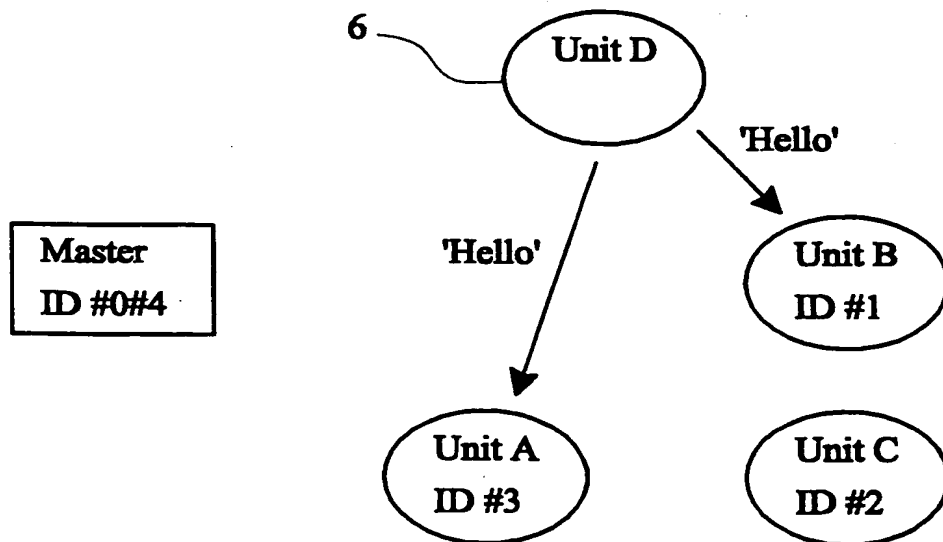
communications modules, wherein each said communications module is adapted to receive a wireless message and transmit said message to a further communications module or to a said control module and is programmed with a respective address identifying modules with which it communicates messages directly when in a communication mode, the method substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

FIG. 1FIG. 2FIG. 3FIG. 4

-2/4-

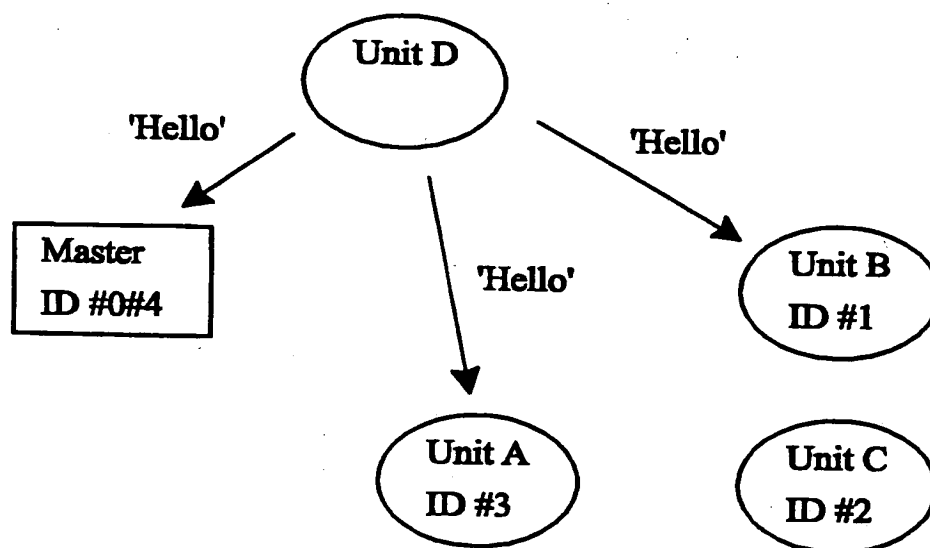
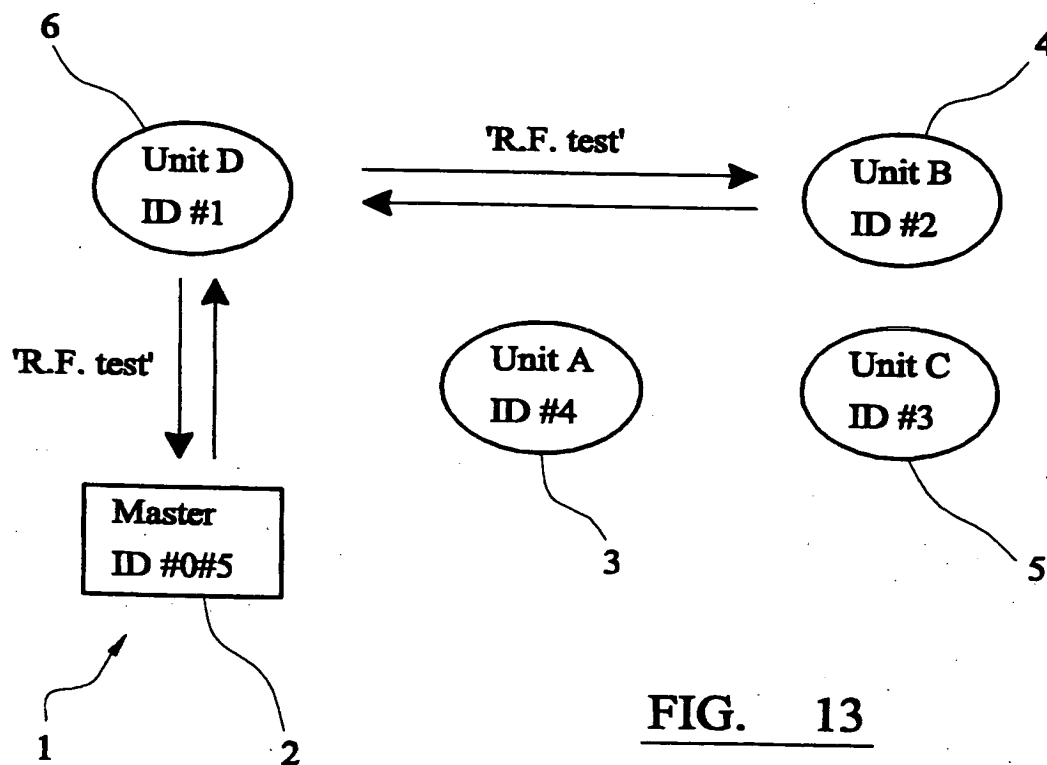
FIG. 5FIG. 6FIG. 7FIG. 8

-3/4-

FIG. 9FIG. 10FIG. 11

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

-4/4-

FIG. 12FIG. 13

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Internat' Application No
PCT/GB 00/02777

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 G08B25/10 H04L12/28

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 G08B H04L H04Q

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 4 638 453 A (GRAN ET AL.) 20 January 1987 (1987-01-20) figure 1 column 2, line 26 - line 65 column 3, line 35 - line 64 ----	1, 6, 7, 11
Y	DE 33 37 648 A (LICENTIA PATENT. VERWALTUNGS-GMBH) 26 February 1987 (1987-02-26) abstract page 6, line 41 -page 7, line 48 ----- -/--	1, 6, 7, 11

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- *&* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

23 October 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

31/10/2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Danielidis, S

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Internal Application No

PCT/GB 00/02777

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	WO 99 11081 A (KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS ELECTRONICS N.V.) 4 March 1999 (1999-03-04) abstract; figures 1A-2B page 5, line 3 - line 19 page 6, line 21 - line 26 page 6, line 32 -page 7, line 25 page 9, line 34 -page 10, line 3 ----	1,4-7,9, 11
Y	WO 91 14244 A (CEDARDELL LTD.) 19 September 1991 (1991-09-19) page 7, line 22 -page 8, line 32; claims 1,2 page 9, line 22 -page 10, line 13 -----	1,4-7,9, 11
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 008, no. 256 (E-280), 22 November 1984 (1984-11-22) & JP 59 128845 A (MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC IND. CO. LTD.), 25 July 1984 (1984-07-25) abstract -----	2,3
A	DE 195 39 259 A (ALCATEL SEL AG.) 24 April 1997 (1997-04-24) abstract; figures 1-3 column 3, line 31 -column 4, line 25 -----	1-11

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

ii. Information on patent family members

Internat

Application No

PCT/GB 00/02777

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 4638453	A	20-01-1987	NONE	
DE 3337648	A	26-02-1987	NONE	
WO 9911081	A	04-03-1999	EP 0945037 A	29-09-1999
WO 9114244	A	19-09-1991	AT 139048 T	15-06-1996
			AT 126617 T	15-09-1995
			AU 649016 B	12-05-1994
			AU 7230091 A	10-10-1991
			AU 647467 B	24-03-1994
			AU 7444391 A	10-10-1991
			CA 2077458 A	04-09-1991
			CA 2077459 A	04-09-1991
			DE 69112204 D	21-09-1995
			DE 69112204 T	21-03-1996
			DE 69120059 D	11-07-1996
			DE 69120059 T	30-01-1997
			DK 518873 T	21-10-1996
			DK 518926 T	18-12-1995
			EP 0518873 A	23-12-1992
			EP 0518926 A	23-12-1992
			ES 2091318 T	01-11-1996
			ES 2078513 T	16-12-1995
			WO 9114245 A	19-09-1991
			GR 3017790 T	31-01-1996
			GR 3020939 T	31-12-1996
			KR 189289 B	01-06-1999
			US 5486812 A	23-01-1996
			US 5465081 A	07-11-1995
JP 59128845	A	25-07-1984	NONE	
DE 19539259	A	24-04-1997	NONE	

THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)